

Gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku siswa sekolah dasar kelas iv v dan vi SDN 16 Pekayon Jakarta tentang dbd dan upaya pencegahannya = Description of knowledge level and behavior of elementary school students grade iv v and vi SDN 16 Pekayon Jakarta about dengue hemorrhagic fever dhf and its prevention / Esti Kurniati

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Abstrak

[Demam berdarah dengue (DBD) saat ini masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di Indonesia. Beberapa penelitian menunjukkan bahwa angka kejadian DBD pada anak usia <15 tahun cukup sering terjadi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku siswa sekolah dasar tentang DBD dan upaya pencegahannya. Desain penelitian adalah deskriptif kategorik dengan pendekatan potong lintang (cross-sectional), menggunakan sampel usia sekolah dasar kelas IV, V, dan VI sebanyak 107 sampel. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik stratified random sampling. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan analisis univariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usia terbanyak adalah 11 tahun (32.7%), responden terbanyak berjenis kelamin perempuan (62.6%), dan sumber informasi lebih banyak berasal dari guru dan pelajaran di sekolah. Sebanyak (58.9%) responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, namun hanya (43.9%) responden yang memiliki perilaku positif. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pentingnya pendidikan kesehatan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan siswa mengenai DBD dan membentuk perilaku positif dalam upaya pencegahannya.

;DHF is still major health problem in Indonesia. It has become endemic disease and caused many death every year. Some researches affirmed that the incidence of DHF among children under 15 years old still happened frequently. This research aimed to describe the level of knowledge and behavior against DHF and its prevention among grade IV, V, and VI elementary school students. This descriptive study employed cross-sectional design. Data was collected from 107 students with stratified random sampling technique. The data was analyzed using univariate analysis. The result showed that majority of the respondents was 11 years (32.7%), the number of female was 62.6%, and main source of DHF information was from teachers and school lessons. As much as (58.9%) of the students has a good knowledge about DHF and its prevention. However, only (43.9%) of the students have a positive behavior on the disease prevention. It is recommended to provide health education about DHF and its prevention to increase the students' knowledge and positive behavior.

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